



Big 4 to Modify Reparations and Saar Valley Terms; Scene in Council Between Wilson and Orlando; President Asks Him Why Italy Invaded Turkey

Imperator Here After Five Years

Former German Steamship, With German Who Once Commanded Her, Brings Troops of 89th

27,310 Fighters
Are Landed in Day

Leviathan Docks Ahead
of Sister Ship With
11,983 Men on Board

The former Hamburg-American liner Imperator, which was in the mud off Hamburg for nearly five years, was one of eight transports that brought home yesterday from the battlefields of Europe 27,309 American officers and men. It was the biggest assemblage of fighters that landed on home shores since the signing of the armistice.

The second biggest steamship in the world, apart from dead black funnels and rust on her bridge and superstructure, she looked about the same as when she left New York in the summer of 1914.

Few who saw her pass knew that on her bridge was Captain Thomas Kier, her former commander, a navigator known to thousands of wealthy American travelers, the one-time popular German master who took the Cleveland on her famous cruise around the world. Captain Kier's war service was confined to German transport along the Danube, but in all his service to Germany he had never taken the life of an American, he said.

Aid to American Officers
He had little to say as the big merchantman came up the familiar harbor of the harbor, except that Governor's Island looked a little bigger and a trifle more warlike than when he bade it farewell five years ago. He knew the Imperator from stem to stern, and he had come over to unfold all he knew to the American naval officers who had taken hold of this stranger ten days before. When the vessel was made fast in Hoboken he sought the reunion of his room.

Captain Fritz Kruse, second in command of the German force on the Imperator, said he thought the Imperator was a better ship to-day than the Leviathan that came over with her, and he suggested that it was suggested that her big sister ship had beaten her in a race to port. "She can do 23.90 knots easily without forced draught," he said, "and keep that speed up without pushing. I don't think the Leviathan can beat her."

No Race Across Ocean
It was said by navigating officers on both vessels that there was no race across the Atlantic, each vessel making regulation speed.

The Imperator left Brest on Thursday at 10:30 a. m. and the Leviathan at 8:30 p. m. the same day.

On the day, at 1:30 a. m., the Leviathan overhauled her sister ship and then held the lead until she reached port in the fog yesterday morning. Some three hours later the Imperator came to anchor off the Ambrose Channel Lightship.

The Leviathan carried 11,983 officers and men, and thousands of dollars exchanged hands in bets on the approximate hour she would overhaul the Imperator. It was definitely understood that she would beat the latter vessel to port, as the Leviathan carried Rear Admiral Gleaves as a passenger and flew his flag. As a matter of naval courtesy it was understood the Leviathan would lead in the race to port.

On the way from Brest, where the Imperator had been delivered by her German crew, Captain Kier spoke his regrets that a revival of the days of Germany's former prestige was far from the late Colonel House and had been admitted resignedly that Germany was beaten—beaten hard, and when, according to the naval officer with whom he talked, suggested that it would have been a mistake if "Imperial Germany had been victorious."

Calls Treaty "Impossible"
He feared that Germany's only hope of the future lay in the resumption of commercial relations with the United States. The treaty given to the Germans by the Allies, in his opinion, was impossible of fulfillment and if signed hardly could be enforced.

Kruse, a man who had sailed with her on the Imperator and the Cleveland, didn't want to talk about the war. He had too many American friends to want to comment on the events of the five years, he said, but he brought out some secrets of the submarines. He had been in command of several

SERGT. ALVIN C. YORK



Fells Guard in Court and Flees

Slayer, in New Haven, Caught After Chase and Pleads Guilty

Special Correspondence
NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22.—Antonio Valente, on trial for murder in the Superior Court here, escaped from the courtroom in the midst of proceedings to-day after nearly killing his guard. Pursued by court attendants for several blocks he was caught and overpowered. When arraigned he pleaded guilty of the crime with which he was charged and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

He was accused of the murder of Mrs. Louise Bradley, who was beaten to death at her home in Derby.

Valente, sitting without apparent interest beside his guard, Deputy Sheriff George Bradley, leaped to his feet and seized the deputy sheriff by the throat. Bradley is seventy years old. Holding him with one hand Valente battered him with the other.

Valente felled the deputy and darted through an open window.

The fugitive leaped into an auto and was disappearing. The pursuers commandeered automobiles. Valente's engine stalled. He deserted it and leaped into a grocery's wagon. He seized reins and whip and was off, scattering eggs, butter, canned goods and vegetables behind him.

The grocery's wagon was overhauled. Valente leaped out and raced across a vacant lot.

Thomas Leahy, engineer of the Superior Court building, was the first to overtake Valente. He fought ferociously, but others came to Leahy's assistance and overwhelmed Valente.

As soon as he had been brought back to court he got painfully to his feet and announced he was guilty. It is feared Deputy Sheriff Bradley may die of the beating he received.

'Priest' and 'Nun' Rifle Shoe Store

Jersey City Robbers Get \$540 at Point of Gun From Woman

With mingled feelings of reverence and thanksgiving, Mrs. Anatole Nodica, substituting for her husband as proprietor of the shoe store at 44 Greene Street, Jersey City, observed the entrance of two customers yesterday.

The thanksgiving was due to the prospect of two possible sales on a dull afternoon. The reverence was inspired by the fact that one of the customers was garbed in the black mantle and cowl of a nun, while the other wore the sober habit of a priest.

Both sat down, and Mrs. Nodica bent over the shoes of the supposed reverend father. As she lifted her head the "nun" dug a pistol muzzle into her ribs and the "priest" remarked in a most unecclesiastical voice:

"One peep, and we'll blow your head off."

"Blow it off is right," quoth the "nun" in a basso profundo.

After locking the door and pulling down the shades the men rifled the shop, taking \$90 from the till and \$450 more from beneath the mattress of the bed in the rear room. When Nodica returned he found his wife in a hysterical condition. She could give no detailed description of the robbers.

"Elder" York, Captor of 132 Germans, Lands

Tennessee Sergeant Who Killed 25 of Enemy Returns With 89th Division on Steamship Ohioan

Creeted by "Home Folks"

Winner of Congressional Medal to Get \$50,000 Farm and \$2,000 Bond

Sergeant Alvin C. York is a "red-head." His neck is red and criss-crossed with sun-baked furrows. His ears are red and prominent. His regular-featured face is red, and his mustache, too, so that by contrast his eyebrows and lashes are white. But his eyes are blue and deep set and sharp. Without his No. 11½ doughboy shoes he is more than six feet tall.

On October 8, 1918, near Chateau Chery, in the Argonne Forest, Sergeant York killed twenty-five Germans, captured 132 others, including a major and three lieutenants, and put out of action thirty-five machine guns. When this man on November 14, 1917, left Pall Mall, Tennessee County, Tenn., where he is a second elder in the Church of Christ and Christian Union, he was a conscientious objector. When he landed in Hoboken yesterday from the transport Ohioan he was wearing the Congressional Medal of Honor and a Croix de Guerre with palm (that had been pinned to the wrinkled breast of his olive drab tunic by Marshal Foch himself).

27,309 Other Troops Arrive
Besides Sergeant York these landed in the port of New York yesterday 27,309 other soldiers. While the latter went into quarantine and through the customs mill, Sergeant York was greeted at the dock in Hoboken by a reception committee of the Tennessee Society of New York, with a special pass from the Adjutant General in Washington granting him five days' leave in New York. For a hectic half-hour this Tennessee hill country blacksmith was the vortex of a swarm of photographers, reporters, movie camera men and members of the reception committee, all of these last fighting for the privilege of carrying some part of the dunnage that Sergeant York bore on his flat shoulders for many a weary mile in French mud.

Then he was assisted (which made him chuckle) into a big automobile and ferried to New York and thence to the Waldorf-Astoria. Two bell boys fought for the honor of carrying his blanket roll, trench helmet and pack into the hotel.

Manager Acts as Bellboy
Oscar Tschirky, the manager, has greeted potatoes with far less warmth than he showed to Sergeant York yesterday. Oscar waved off a clerk who presented the register for the sergeant's signature. He could register in his suite, the one adjoining the suite reserved for the President of the United States. Then Oscar led the way, using his own portly form to batter a path through the idlers in Peacock Alley. It was Oscar who held the gate of an elevator until the sergeant and all his retinue of bellboys and reception committee were inside and again it was Oscar who clapped his hands for maid servants to unlock the doors of Sergeant York's suite.

The sergeant entered a room with wondrous pictures on walls lined with heavy brocade, upholstered furniture and a gilded piano gleaming in a corner. He took off his overseas cap and looked for a nail on which to hang it. Then he laid it down on the edge of a divan and stood up.

His Mother's Picture
E. A. Kellogg, a member of the Tennessee Society's reception committee, turned toward the soldier a silver picture frame, standing on a table. The red haired man looked at the spectacle of old lady whose photographic likeness gazed back at him. Then he said:

"That's the first picture I've seen of my mother in several days."

Several days meant about eighteen months, for York then explained that he had not carried pictures of his kindfolk overseas. "I'd rather leave 'em home than in the trenches," he said.

"Don't you want to have a bath?"

Continued on page five

When you leave town this summer—

have The Tribune follow you to your vacation home. Phone Beekman 3000, or write to Subscription Dept., New York Tribune, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Sinn Fein Leaders Appeal to Clemenceau

PARIS, May 22.—Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace congress, has received a letter from Edward de Valera, Count Plunkett and Arthur Griffiths, Irish Sinn Fein leaders, in which they declare Ireland will not be bound by the action of the British delegates on the question of peace. They ask recognition on behalf of Ireland.

NC-4's Lisbon Flight Delayed By Choppy Sea

Gale Is Expected to Move Northeastward, Leaving Conditions Favorable for 800-Mile "Jump" To-day

PONTA DELGADA, May 22 (By The Associated Press).—Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read, in charge of the American naval seaplane NC-4, was greatly disappointed to-day when he was compelled to postpone his flight to Lisbon until to-morrow. The weather between here and Lisbon was favorable, except for the choppy sea, which caused the postponement.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—High winds to-day again prevented the naval seaplane NC-4 from leaving Ponta Delgada for Lisbon, on the second leg of her transatlantic flight. The Navy Department this morning received the following message from Admiral Jackson at Ponta Delgada:

"NC-4 will not leave to-day. Seas too rough for start."

The weather forecast for the Azores district cabled to the Navy Department to-day held out promise that conditions might be favorable to-morrow for continuation of the flight, as the blow from the southwest was moving northeastward. The forecast follows: "Wind thirty miles, south-southwest; cloudy; visibility good; sea rather rough; continuing strong southwest winds and cloudy sky Thursday; dis-

Continued on page five

House Passes War Risk Bill In 50 Minutes

Republicans Wash Hands of Responsibility for Delay in Paying Allotments to Soldiers Families

\$13,107,000 Is Held Up

Wilson Is Criticized for Lack of Funds to Pay 25,000 Civil War Checks

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The new Republican majority of the House this afternoon passed the war risk insurance deficiency bill in fifty minutes and washed its hands of all further responsibility for delay in the payment of family allotments and separation allowances.

The Senate is expected to act with equal expedition, but the payment of back allowances cannot begin until the bill has been signed by President Wilson. It was emphasized many times in the debate that the President's absence from the country would entail a delay in mailing checks of at least two weeks, and each time Republican leaders took care to emphasize that for this they were in no way to blame.

During the debate Republican leaders informed the country that:

1. Seven hundred thousand May checks, totalling \$13,107,000, for beneficiaries under the war risk insurance act, are being held in Washington unmailed for lack of funds;

2. The number of checks on June 1 will be 600,000 additional, totalling \$11,505,000;

3. There are no funds to pay 25,000 Civil War pension checks on June 4. The amount needed is \$3,000,000.

Democrats Hasten Action

After the bill had been reported by the Appropriation Committee the Republican floor leader, Mr. Mondell, moved an adjournment, and lost by a vote of 77 to 73.

"I ask unanimous consent," said

Continued on page five

Premier Refuses to Reply Until Venizelos, Invited by 'Big 3,' Withdraws

Dispute Over Greek Mandate

Wilson Takes Initiative on Questions; Problem Complex

PARIS, May 22 (By The Associated Press).—It has been learned in trustworthy quarters that the United States, Great Britain and France have united in sending a note to Italy requesting an explanation of the landing of Italian forces in Turkey.

Premier Orlando is said to have made a reply to the council of four after a sharp personal incident during which he objected to the presence of Premier Venizelos of Greece. The latter retired from the meeting.

The Italians landed forces at Adalia, Budrum and Makri during the period when Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino had withdrawn from the peace conference, making the landings without notice to the Allies.

Nature of Reply Secret

The nature of the Italian reply and whether it was acceptable to the senders of the note was not known this forenoon.

President Venizelos was invited to attend a recent meeting of the council of four, at which the subject of Smyrna was under consideration, because of the Greek interest in Smyrna, near which an Italian landing was made. When Premier Orlando entered the council chamber President Wilson, putting aside the usual diplomatic formality, addressed him directly, asking what the answer was to the note inquiring as to the landing of the Italian forces in Turkey.

The Italian Premier, with apparent feeling, replied that he was prepared to explain to the council of four, but not with outsiders present. Premier Venizelos at once offered to withdraw, but President Wilson is said to have insisted upon his remaining. Premier

Continued on page three

7 Days' Grace Is to Quiet Foe at Home

PARIS, May 22.—The seven days' grace granted the Germans before the time limit for the submission of replies to the Allied peace terms expires will not be devoted exclusively to the drafting of notes at Versailles, but will be employed at Berlin for the purpose of quieting agitation there, according to newspapers here.

It is pointed out that there is an influential party in Germany, made up of Independent and Majority Socialists, which favors the signing of the treaty. Bankers, manufacturers and business men generally, as well as the military authorities, are said to share this view, believing, it is declared, that anything is preferable to Bolshevism, which might ensue if Germany refuses to agree to the terms of peace.

U. S. Forces to Strike if Foe Fails to Sign

Generals Liggett and Hines Recalled From Trip to London and Ordered to Coblenz by Gen. Pershing

COLOGNE, May 22.—It is said the Allied troops everywhere are ready for an immediate advance into Germany, should it become necessary.

COBLENZ, May 22 (By The Associated Press).—Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett, commander of the army of occupation, and Major General John Hines, commander of the 3d Corps, who were on their way to London, have been recalled to Coblenz by orders from American General Headquarters.

Some hundred motor trucks began to move Tuesday morning from west of the Rhine to the bridgehead area. The trucks are being distributed to various points of advantage among the troops holding the zone east of the Rhine should the occasion arise for the Americans to assert an advance.

The recall of General Liggett and Hines, it was learned in Coblenz, part of the new programme for the American army in the event the Germans do not accept the peace treaty.

The composite regiment of the Third Army which was organized for participation in the Ender Day festivities in London, in which General Liggett and Hines were also to take part, is being held in Coblenz because of the new turn in the peace situation. The regiment may be sent to London and Brussels, as intended, if the peace treaty is signed within the next few weeks.

The movement of the motor trucks continued throughout Wednesday and most of Wednesday night, and was the topic of conversation among the German civilians in Coblenz. Many civilians complained that the trucks, as they rumbled across the Rhine bridges at night, disturbed their sleep.

The trucks, which have a capacity of from thirty to forty soldiers, are fully equipped. They were taken to concentration points of the two divisions on the east bank of the Rhine.

The withdrawal from the area of occupation of the 90th and 6th Divisions and the 4th and 7th Corps continues. The army of occupation at present consists of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Divisions.

Americans Ready to Act Under Orders of Foch

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Marshal Foch is still the supreme commander of the American army in France and Germany, and if he orders it to advance further into Germany it will do so.

While refusing to be quoted on eventualities following the possible revocation of Germany to sign the peace treaty, Secretary Baker admitted to-day that the American forces in Europe are at the disposition of Marshal Foch.

The German government will refuse to sign and will give place to one that will sign, whereupon the present government will come back into power, thus escaping the unpopularity of signing an obnoxious treaty. There is not thought to be any likelihood of further hostilities, though there is a belief that a little more punishment would have a salutary effect on the Germans and would contribute powerfully to a durable peace.

The strength of the French and British forces now in the field is not known here, but it is considered ample, together with the American army, to deal easily with any possible German opposition. The American forces in France and Germany are estimated at 850,000 men, 80 per cent combatants, of whom 250,000 now are in Germany. Fifty-nine per cent of the air-service originally in Europe still is there.

It is assumed here that the moment the Germans refuse to sign the treaty the armistice expires and war automatically begins again.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE Starts tomorrow between New York and Albany.—Advt.

Allies' Reply Will Go to Foe To-day; Austrian Terms Ready Monday

Treaty Signed by June 12 or 16

Entente Refuses to Consider Berlin's League Proposal

PARIS, May 22 (By The Associated Press).—The council of four agreed to-day on a reply to the German note concerning reparations. The note will be handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles to-morrow and will outline some modifications in the terms regarding reparations as they now appear in the text of the peace treaty.

This will be the first modification of the terms of the peace treaty as agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries.

Consideration of Germany's protest regarding the Saar Valley also has resulted in slight modifications of the terms of the award.

The Allied reply to the German note regarding the League of Nations, which was delivered to-day, says in general that the council considers "the proposals for the covenant are much more practical than those of the German government and better calculated to secure the objects of the league."

Regarding the suggestion of a separate mediation office, this is not considered feasible, since such a body would not have the requisite authority to maintain the peace of the world.

A categorical negative reply to the German note on the economic effect of the peace terms was sent by the Allied council to the German delegation to-day. The reply characterizes the German note as exaggerated and says it indicates failure to appreciate the enormity of the Germans' responsibility.

The Germans are reminded that "it is right that Germany, which was responsible for the origin of these calamities, should make them good to the utmost of her capacity."

Newspapers here declare the seven-day extension granted yesterday for the submission of German replies to the Allied peace terms will be the last concession as to time made to the enemy. If this is true it is expected the treaty may be signed between June 12 and June 16.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, accompanied by several of the German peace delegates, again has gone to Spa. He will consult with representatives of the German government there.

The German delegation has summoned from Berlin for a consultation Carl Kauteky, the Independent Socialist leader.

ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, May 22 (By The Associated Press).—The Austrian peace terms, it is understood, will be delivered to the Austrian delegates here early next week, possibly Monday.

Joas Schumpeier, the Finance Minister of German Austria, shortly will be sent to join the Austrian peace delegation at St. Germain, according to a Vienna telegram via Berlin. Herr Landesberger, who is in charge of the Austrian financial interests at St. Germain, demanded the assistance of another expert, and it is reported he asked that Dr. Rudolf Sieghart, former governor of the Austrian Credit Foncier, be sent. The government, however, preferred to send Herr Schumpeier.

Mannheim in Panic In Fear of Allies

Citizens, Believing Invasion Imminent, Storm the Municipal Bank

MANNHEIM, May 22 (By The Associated Press).—Alarmed by the belief that Germany will not sign the peace treaty and that the Allies will occupy Mannheim, citizens became panic-stricken to-day and stormed the municipal savings bank. Many persons have fled from Mannheim.

Large crowds later gathered and held protest meetings and other demonstrations, which added to the general confusion in the town.

An official expression of regret has been issued in Berlin that the people of Mannheim "appear to have lost their heads."

BERLIN, May 21 (By The Associated Press).—The Greater Berlin Soldiers' and Workers' Council to-day adopted a resolution demanding that the peace treaty be signed, and appealing to the proletariat of the Allied countries.

The Majority Socialists held a demonstration of protest against the peace terms in the Wilhelmplatz to-day. The crowd, in contrast with



Continued on page five